FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1843. [NO. 1362.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

I WILL offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., all his interest, which is one-sixth part of half of a tract of LAND, known as the Blocker land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 5 miles below the Clarendon bridge, containing in all about 350 acres. Also, on Friday the 21st of July, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, TWELVE SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms of sale 90 days. Note at Bank, with approved security, will be required.

JAMES EVANS, Trustee
of Jonathan Evans, Jr.

June 28, 1843. 61-3w

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in good repair; and the Subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The Proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the Water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtues of the Water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day; five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horse fifty cents per day.

Cold, shower, and warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice. WM. BOWEN.

N. B. Invalids can always have the advantage of the advice of a regular bred Physician, as one is residing at the Spring.

June 20, 1843. 61-3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my ward DUNCAN McFARLAND, has absented himself from my residence without leave, and I have reason to believe was induced or decoyed by some designing persons or self-constituted Guardian: I hereby caution and forewarn all persons from harboring or entertaining him, as the rigor of the law will be enforced.

WM. W. McFARLAND.

Laurel Hill, N. C., June 26, 1843. 61-3w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Joseph R. Kemp *vs.* Griffith J. Streety.

Original Attachment levied on fifty acres of Land, more or less, lying on the North East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John W. Rivenbark and others; also one-half of a Town Lot in Elizabeth Town, as the property of Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. J. Streety, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Land and Town Lot levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Malcom McDonald, Arch'd McDonald, and Nancy Murphy.

Petition to prove the Last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, dec'd, in due and solemn form.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the Defendants live out of the State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Nancy McKay, Anthony F. Toon and wife Mary, Wm. M. Baldwin and wife Margaret, Duncan McKethan and wife Euphemia, Jesse Jones and wife Flora, and John McKay, heirs at law of Dugald McKay, dec'd, *vs.* Neill McKay.

Petition for Division of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Neill McKay, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Neill McKay to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

For sale at Public Auction,

AT the Town House, on the 20th July, (if not disposed of at private sale,) that piece of well timbered LAND, known as the Shaw land, lying on the South side of Cross Creek, and joining the lands of Russell and estate of Eccles. A clause of warranty will be inserted in the deed. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to DAVID SHAW.

June 28, 1843. 60-4w

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN, about 27 years old, a good cook and house servant, with her two children, a girl 3 and another 1 year old, for sale. Enquire at this office.

June 22. 59-tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53-3m] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

Astonishing Progress of Rail Roads.—It is truly remarked by a cotemporary that the progress of rail roads in this country has been most astonishing. Eleven years ago, but 92 miles of rail-road were in use in the whole United States; now there are between four and five thousand miles; *then* only six miles of road was in use in the vicinity of Boston; *now* there are 1213 miles, all but 24 miles of which are now in use—a greater length of rail-road than there was *then* in the world. Eleven years ago, there were but few locomotives in use, and these imported from England; *now* there are more than five hundred which have been made here, and, meantime, more than fifty have been exported—some to Russia, some to Austria, and several to England; *then* a dead level on a rail road was deemed necessary, and grades of thirty feet to a mile hardly thought admissible; *now* engines are in daily use which surmount grades of eighty feet to a mile.

REDUCED TERMS,
TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AT

Two Dollars in advance,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or
$3 00 at the end of the year.

POETRY.

FLOWERS.—By Mrs. Seba Smith.

Each leaflet is a tiny scroll
Inscribed with holy truth,
A lesson that around the heart
Should keep the dew of youth;
Bright missals from angelic throngs
In every by-way left,
How were the earth of glory shorn
Were it of flowers bereft!

They tremble on the Alpine heights,
The fissured rock they press,
The desert wild, with heat and sand,
Shares too their blessedness;
And wheresoe'er the weary heart
Turns in its dim despair,
The meek-eyed blossom upward looks,
Inviting it to prayer!

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER.

The *Whig* Tariff of 1842 is on the whole *no higher* than the democratic tariff of John C. Calhoun, passed in 1816. We call it *the tariff of John C. Calhoun*, because he was one of the warmest advocates of the bill on the floor of Congress. It was brought forward by his colleague, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Calhoun supported it in an able speech, in which he urged the necessity and duty of Congress to *protect domestic manufactures!* A few extracts from that speech will confirm the truth of our statement. In speaking of commerce and manufactures, Mr. Calhoun makes the following remarks:

"Taken in its most enlarged sense, without commerce, industry would have no stimulus; without *manufactures*, it would be without the means of production, and without agriculture, neither of the others could exist. When separated entirely and permanently, they must perish. War in this country produces to a great extent, that separation, and hence the great embarrassments that follow in its train. The failure of the wealth and resources of the nation, necessarily involves the ruin of its finances and its currency. It is admitted by the most strenuous advocates on the other side, that *no country ought to be dependent on another for its means of defence*—that at least our musket and bayonet, our cannon ball, ought to be domestic manufacture. But what is more necessary to the defence of a country, than its currency and finance! Circumscribed as our country is, can these stand the shock of war? Behold the effect of the late war on them! When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection as they soon will, *under the fostering care of the Government*, we will no longer experience these evils. The farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce, and what is of almost equal importance, a certain and cheap supply for all his wants. His prosperity will diffuse itself to every class of the community."

Such were the sound and liberal views of Mr. Calhoun in 1816.

After portraying the ruin which the war had brought upon all our leading interests, he continues:

"To this distressing state of things there are two remedies, and only two, one in our power immediately, the other requiring much time and exertion, but both constituting in his opinion, the essential policy of this country. He meant the navy and *domestic manufacture*. By the former, we could open the way to our markets; by the latter, bring them from beyond the ocean, and *naturalize them in our own soil*."

Mr. Calhoun answers the objections which the *Federalists* of that day urged against the protection of manufactures, to-wit: that there was *no necessity for protecting manufactures already established*, in the following very explicit language:

"But it will, no doubt, be said, if they (the manufacturers) are so far established, and if the situation of the country is favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them *protection? It is to put them beyond the reach of contingencies.*

"It has been further asserted that manufactures are the fruitful causes of pauperism, and England has been referred to as furnishing conclusive evidence of the fact. For his part, he could see no such tendency in them, but the exact contrary, as *they furnish new stimuli to industry, and means of subsistence to the laboring classes of the community.* We ought not to look to the cotton and wool establishments of England, for the prodigious number of poor with which her population is disgraced, causes much more efficient exist. Her poor laws and statutes, regulating the price of labor, with her heavy taxes, are the real cause."

It will thus be seen, that Mr. Calhoun supported the tariff of 1816, "*for the purpose*" *of protecting American manufactures* —"TO PUT THEM BEYOND THE REACH OF CONTINGENCIES." *Protection* was the object, openly avowed and ably advocated—no half-way work about it. He would PROTECT manufactures so as to place them "BEYOND THE REACH OF CONTINGENCIES!"

One more extract from this famous speech. In replying to the objection that manufactures caused the dependence of labor on capital, Mr. Calhoun said:

"He did not think it was a decisive objection to the system, especially when it had *incidental* political advantages, which, in his opinion, were more than a counterpoise to it. It produced an interest *strictly American*, as much so as agriculture. In this it had the decided advantage of commerce or navigation. Again (said Mr. C.) it is calculated to bind together more closely our wide-spread republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse, and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to *internal improvement*, a subject every way intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength and the perfection of our political institutions."

Such were the great advantages which Mr. Calhoun contended would result from extending PROTECTION *to our manufactures*. These arguments were not without their weight in Congress, for, although the *Federal* party then, (as the *Locofoco* party do now) opposed protection, the tariff bill of 1816 passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 88 to 54, and the Senate by a vote of 25 to 7, and was approved by James Madison. The republican authorship of this act is as well established by the record as the fact that it was no halfway measure in its purposes and provisions. It was projected and advocated by the pillars of the republican party, and was voted for by a commanding majority in the great Congress of 1816, whose devotion to the republican cause was not less sincere than their zeal for the true glory and advancement of our national interests was ardent and successful. It was voted for by *John C. Calhoun* and William Lowndes of South Carolina, Philip P. Barbour and Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, *Richard M. Johnson* of Kentucky, &c. &c.

We have dwelt upon the tariff of 1816, because of Mr. Calhoun's connection with it, and his present attitude before the country, and because it laid the foundation of what has since been called the "American system." It is important that the people should know to whom they are indebted for that system, as well as the *motives* which led to its adoption. A few words now in relation to the subsequent *democratic* tariffs.

The tariff of 1824 was much higher than is the present tariff. It was passed in compliance with the frequent recommendations of President Monroe in favor of the *protection of domestic manufactures*. It increased the duties on woollens, goods of cotton, flax and hemp manufactures, &c. &c. This tariff was voted for by General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, Thomas H. Benton, &c. Compare this tariff with the Whig tariff of 1842, and it will be found higher on almost every article of domestic consumption.

The tariff of 1828, usually called the "bill of abominations" was also voted for by Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Benton and Mr. Buchanan, and yet the duties on many articles were *double* what they are by the "Whig tariff of 1842!"

CORN STALK SUGAR.
Directions for cultivating the Corn Stalks, and making Sugar.

In various portions of the country, the cultivation of corn for the manufacture of sugar, continues to excite attention. The public are seeking information upon the subject, as the discovery that sugar can be made from the stalk of corn is of recent date. We take pleasure in presenting our readers any facts that may be of importance upon the subject.

Dr. Naudain, of Delaware, who has had opportunities to gather knowledge upon the various experiments that have been made, presents some views which will not fail to be regarded with interest.

With regard to the culture, it is stated that "corn should be planted as broom-corn is commonly planted, very close in a row, probably a stalk every three or four inches. The tillage will be the same as for broom-corn. When the young ears begin to appear, it is necessary to pluck them off carefully, and to repeat the gathering as often as necessary, so as *to prevent the formation of any grain*. Because, if grain be allowed to form, it takes all the sugar from the stalk. About the time the corn begins to harden, the making of sugar should be begun. It is not necessary to say any thing about a proper mill to crush the stalk and separate the juice, because mills of the cheapest kinds only should be employed now, until the business would fully warrant an expensive outlay. It would probably be found that the common cider mill, with plain cylindrical nuts, would be quite sufficient for the farmer who would raise a fourth or half an acre of corn for sugar for his family, and this quantity would be quite sufficient for satisfactory experiment.

"When the juice is separated from the stalk, about a table spoonful of white-wash, made of the *best quick lime*, and about the consistence of thick cream, should be added to each gallon of the juice, and then the boiling should commence. The scum that rises should be carefully removed; and the juice, if this process has been properly conducted, will be quite clear—nearly colorless. Then commences the process of evaporation; and when the juice has boiled down in about the proportion of eight gallons to one, the boiling will be completed, and it may be poured out into a shallow tight wooden box to grain.

"It has been ascertained, although as yet the reason is not known, that if the juice be boiled in a deep vessel, like the common cooking vessel, sugar will seldom be obtained; while if it be done in a shallow vessel, so that the juice at the commencement of the boiling shall not be more than three to five inches deep, sugar would be obtained without difficulty. It has been ascertained, also, that the sugar from corn will not grain so readily as that from the sugar cane. And in some instances, it has remained more than a week after the boiling before the sugar was formed, and yet excellent sugar was made.

"It should be particularly remembered, that the juice should be boiled as soon as separated from the stalk. It becomes acid very soon, and no sugar can be made if the juice be allowed to stand two or three hours before it is boiled. The juice will even spoil in the stalk before it is ground, if the stalk be cut off a few hours before grinding. It is necessary, then, that every part of the process should be done with the greatest despatch. The stalks should be brought to the mill as soon as cut, and ground immediately. The vessel for boiling ought to be properly filled in an hour or at most two hours' grinding. And the process of boiling down should immediately commence, and be continued until completed.

"Excellent syrup, superior to the best molasses, will be obtained by observing the above directions, and boiling five gallons of juice to one gallon.

"The juice of the corn stalk is very rich in sugar when cultivated in the manner suggested. Tested by Beaume's sacharometer, the instrument used to measure the strength of syrups, the juice of the corn stalk weighs 10 to 10½ degrees, which is about the weight of the best cane in the West Indies, and is richer than the ju[ice] of the cane in Louisiana, which is seldom heavier than 8½ degrees.

"One gallon of juice will produce nearly 1¼ pounds of sugar; and an acre of good corn will yield, if carefully expressed, from 700 to 1000 gallons of juice."

THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The statistical information that is annually given to the public, through official reports, will afford a good criterion of the progress of the industrial arts, and the prosperity of the country.

We will take the production of the staple articles of the country for the years 1841 and 1842, and let the reader judge of the evidence of prosperity they afford:

	Wheat. bushels.	Barley. bushels.	Oats. bushels.
1841,	91,642,957	5,024,731	130,607,623
1842,	102,317,340	3,881,622	160,883,617
	Rye—bushels.	**Buckwheat—bushels.**	
1841,	19,333,474	7,953,544	
1842,	21,762,952	9,483,409	
	Corn—bushels.	**Potatoes—bushels.**	
1841,	387,380,185	113,183,619	
1842,	441,829,246	135,883,381	
	Hay—tons.	**Flax—tons.**	
1841,	12,804,619	101,181	
1842,	14,053,355	158,569	
	Tobacco—pounds.	**Cotton—pounds.**	
1841,	240,187,118	578,008,473	
1842,	194,694,891	683,333,231	
	Rice—pounds.	**Cocoons—pounds.**	
1841,	88,952,968	379,272	
1842,	94,007,484	244,124	
	Sugar—pounds.	**Wine—gallons.**	
1841,	126,164,644	125,715	
1842,	142,445,199	139,748	

Wheat.—The soil and climate of every portion of the Union are fitted for the culture of this great staple, though in different degrees. The States, however, that furnish the greatest quantities, are New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio; the latter the greatest amount, viz: 25,387,439—within a fraction of one-fourth of the whole. The quantity produced in 1842 exceeds the amount of production of Great Britain, which (says the report of 1842) did not exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

Indian Corn is likewise produced in all the States, but the greatest quantities in the Southern and Western States.

Potatoes seem best adapted to the soil of the North and a portion of the West,—New England, New York, and Ohio, producing about two-thirds of the whole crop in 1842. the quantity being about 84 million bushels out of the 356 millions.

There was considerable increase, it will be observed, in all productions in 1842, except barley, silk cocoons, and tobacco—the latter article having fallen about 20 per cent. There has been the greatest increase in flax, of any article; it being near 60 per cent.—and the single small State of New Hampshire has produced nearly one-fifth of the whole, viz: 29,102 tons out of the 158,569.

If the productions of the present year increase in the same ratio of the last, we shall have an abundance of surplus, which, we trust, will find its way to foreign nations, and bring us in return a supply of the precious metals; for we have not yet got our share, and we are wanting a still larger amount to fix our currency upon a solid foundation.—*Madisonian.*

"SPEAK NOT EVIL ONE OF ANOTHER."

BY MRS. HALE.

If the precept of the apostle could be enforced, what a revolution there would be in this talking world! Many who are now valuable as geese, would then be mute as fish.

There is a certain class of persons who never have any subject of conversation, unless connected with personalities. We regret to say that women more often than men are accused of this gossiping propensity, though we do not believe it originates from any innate perversity of moral feeling in the female character; it is only the result of their defective training, and their limited opportunities of acquiring information. Still ignorance does not extenuate the evil of slander, it only shows how it may be corrected, namely, by giving our daughters such an education as will make other subjects besides personalities agreeable to them.

"I called," said a gentleman, "the other day on a very fashionable lady, and was entertained during my visit by a variety of piquant anecdotes and satirical remarks respecting her particular friends. She had a beautiful set of teeth, and as she laughed in her glee over the mangled reputations which she had strewn like plucked flowers around her, I was thinking of the doctrine of transmigration, and imagining what animal her soul would be compelled to inhabit, in order to expiate her sin of evil-speaking—and I fixed on the hyena—yes, the laughing hyena; and before I left her that truly beautiful woman had quite a *hyenaish* look. By the way, there was much justice in that poetical doctrine of the transmigration of souls. It taught two excellent lessons to men—humanity and humility."

The remarks of this gentleman brought to our recollection similar conversations; and we could not own but there were in society those who would be changed into crying hyenas, if they had their deserts. Have you never heard people lament over the follies of their friends, and dwell in the most pathetic manner on the faults and misfortunes of their acquaintances? And have you not felt, as you watched the expression of the countenance, and listened to the intonations of the voice, that these "shocking things" did not greatly afflict the relator? But there are few, we trust, who thus give themselves up to the malicious pleasure of evil-speaking; it is usually the result of thoughtlessness, or the desire of saying something to amuse, or astonish.

"O, I am so sorry to believe this story about Miss A——," said the lively Mrs. B——, "she is a lovely girl; but there are spots on the sun. Every body regrets it!"

"Indeed! I never heard a syllable of the matter," replied Mrs. C——. "I think it must be a mistake. I have been intimate with the family a long time and understand Miss A——'s disposition. I am sure she was never guilty of such conduct."

"No—there can be no mistake. I had it from good authority. I regret to believe it—but I must. The young lady has a very bad temper. It is a pity—a thousand pities. So fascinating as she is, too! I am so sorry. Do you think Edward D—— ever heard of it?"

"I hope not," said Mrs. C——.

"Hope not! Why, if it be true he ought to know it. He is very attentive to her; many think it an engagement, though I never believed it had gone so far. But you are his friend, and I presume will inform him of it."

"I shall do no such thing, Mrs. B——. I have made a vow never to retail scandal."

"Scandal, do you call this?" exclaimed the lady, reddening to the forehead.

"Certainly—I call every evil report scandal which is not issued under the authority of a responsible name. Now if you will give me the name of your informant, and become answerable yourself for the *truth* of this story, I will inform Miss A——'s family and Edward D—— of the matter. But to tell it merely as a story which every body knows, and nobody will vouch for, is what as a Christian I can not do."

"O, you are making the affair quite too serious," replied the gay Mrs. B——. "It was only in a laughing way that it was mentioned to me, just to enliven conversation in a little confidential circle. It has troubled me," and the lady spoke with feeling, we doubt not with truth also, "because any fault of temper in a young lady, and such a lovely one, is to be deeply regretted.—But then these things will be said to keep up conversation. I really wish we had more rational subjects of social entertainment; but ladies are not, you know, in the habit of introducing rational or improving topics of conservation. We are afraid of appearing stiff, and being called *bluesy* and so we rattle on with whatever nonsense first occurs. And a little scandal, as you call it, or harmless pleasantry on our absent friends and acquaintances, serves wonderfully to amuse. It is so easy to be witty at the expense of others, and satire, to be at all lively and pungent, must be personal."

There is no doubt that Mrs. B—— was right in ascribing the origin of most of the gossip and scandal in society to the desire to be lively and entertaining, rather than any mischievous desire of injuring those whose characters are so freely criticised.—Still the habit of this evil speaking can hardly be too carefully avoided. That beautiful portrait of woman, drawn by the inspired minstrel, cannot be too sedulously studied. "She openeth her month with wisdom, (or learning,) and on her tongue is the law of kindness."—Is not the picture charming? Such should women always be; and fear not that this discretion will make you dull. "The innocent are gay."

Lady's Book for April.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—From the minutes of the different Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just published, it appears that the whole number of members in the United States is 1,063,951, in Texas 3,738, and in Liberia 836; total 1,068,525. The increase last year was 154,624; an increase, we believe, unparalleled in the history of this or any other religious denomination in modern times. There are those yet living who joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when the whole body of its members was but fifty thousand, or less than one-third of the increase during the last year. The Wesleyan Methodists number only about twice as many members in the island of Great Britain as the additions made last year to the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Popping the Question.—The editor of the New York Chronicle thinks it is a great pity, and a shame, too, that ladies are not allowed to "pop the question" as well as men. Some men are in love, and don't know it; others are afraid to confess that they are; and between the two classes, a great many lovely flowers wither, unplucked, on the parent stem. Sheridan Knowles, in his last production, "The Secretary," makes his heroine, a beautiful creature, full of purity and truthfulness, pop the question in full round terms—and she is accepted, too. The Chronicle goes for an immediate reform in respect to popping the question—gallantly maintaining that on that subject the ladies have equal rights with the gentlemen. How do you vote, ladies?

Little children.—Freedom, freedom—the west wind of joy, whose pure breath alone can expand every flower of life—give freedom to those innocent little ones, who, born to immortality, must wander through a stormy country. Let the air of liberty, not the simoom of restraint, accompany their first steps; and the world will not then see so many exhausted wanderers sink down powerless, and fall under their burden by the wayside.—"*The Twins,*" *by Miss Bremer.*

Killed by Locusts.—A few days ago a colored man on the other side of the river, we are informed, caught and put in his hat a large number of locusts, designing to use them for fishing. He was, however, so badly stung by the locusts, that he died in consequence. This is rather a hard story; but if the sting of the locusts will destroy the vitality of trees, why will it not be fatal to human life?—*Newburgh Telegraph.*

Death from Kreosote.—Dr. Wm. R. Boardman, of Hartford, Connecticut, lost his life on the 25th ultimo from taking this dangerous nostrum for the tooth-ache. A particle of it got into his throat, and caused such inflammation as to stop the breathing passage.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 4.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The splendid steamer Hibernia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her warf at East Boston, yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, making the passage in less than 13 days. She brings Liverpool files to the 20th ult, and London to the 19th.

The news by the Hibernia necessarily presents less than its usual variety in consequence of the Great Western having so recently arrived.

Ireland.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Arms Bill, on the 16th, was one of the most animated which has taken place during the session; the policy of the present as compared with the late Government, was reviewed by the friends and opponents of each with more or less success, and a great deal of acrimony. Lord John Russell's speech, in particular, was unusually strong and pointed: it has received a large meed of praise from the party of which his lordship is the recognised leader.

Matters have come to a crisis no less rapid than critical; but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the Government has done nothing to arrest it. But it is clear from the minister's tone, that their patience is exhausted. A few days will probably witness the developement of their policy.

An account of another great meeting in that country, developes the bold, indeed the daring tone of defiance which the Irish leader now uses towards the British Government, in stronger colors than any previous one.

Mr. O'Connell declared, on Thursday, at the great meeting at Ennis, that the government were more disposed to conciliate than to coerce, and if they were prepared to sever the Church from the State in Ireland, he would meet them in 'excellent humor.'—He stated that Peel and the conciliatory party in the Cabinet had prevailed. In London however, the belief is quite the other way, and that the Duke of Wellington's recipe for quieting the Irish by force had found the greatest number of supporters in the Cabinet, leaving Peel and the moderate party in a minority. The language used by Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, during Friday's debate, in contradistinction to that of Sir Robert Peel, is calculated to strengthen the latter impression. A little time, however, will decide the question. The rent is expected this week to reach the enormous sum of £3000.

Mallow was, on Sunday, the scene of the next demonstration, at which 400,000 persons are said to have been present. Large bodies of troops and police were stationed in the neighborhood. The enormous multitude paraded the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space where Mr. O'Connell delivered an address. Mr. O'Connell dwelt much on Sir Robert Peel's assertion that the Irish were aliens in blood, language and religion. When he heard him say that they were aliens in language, he replied that, talking the same language, the Saxon spoke it with a hissing, croaking tone, whilst the Irish spoke it out fully from the heart, and gave the significance of cordiality in the words they utter.

The Derry Standard says the Government are watching the materials for prosecuting Mr. O'Connell for high treason.

The latest news from Spain, shows that the embarrassments of the Regent are increasing. Nearly the whole of Catalonia is in arms against him, and a considerable portion of the troops sent to quell the revolt have abandoned his cause, and sided with the movement. The whole of the garrison of Barcelona has declared against Espartero, and the same may be said of the garrison of Tarragona. In Valencia, the Governor was killed in an affray, and his body dragged through the streets; and the constituted authorities are hors de combat.

Rumors reached Paris at the end of the week that Espartero and the young Queen of Spain had fled from the capital. The French Government is accused of withholding the news from Spain for purposes of its own. There was no truth in the statement, though it is evident that the position of Espartero is still critical. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in France.

There are now twenty shops opened daily in the Thames tunnel for the sale of fancy articles, refreshments, &c. giving a lively appearance to the submarine thoroughfare.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 20.

Cotton.—Business has continued very dull as regards Cotton since the departure of the Great Western, and we cannot perceive the least indication of improvement. The Market opened very languidly on Saturday, without any speculative inquiry. The sales amounted to about 2500 bales, and yesterday 3500 bales were sold all to the trade. The supply has proved abundant, but no further alteration has taken place in prices.

One o'clock, P. M.—Our Cotton market continues heavy, and prices, though not decidedly lower, are, owing to the very large supply, rather in favor of buyers. The Corn Trade continues dull, and lower terms have been submitted to for Wheat. In Tobacco we have no change to notice; and American Provisions remain the same as previously noticed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The statements in the subjoined paragraph may or may not be true; or they may be in part true, and in part false. If any considerable part of them be well founded, an entirely new channel would seem to have been devised for the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Foreign Powers, by the resort to which neither the ex-Secretary of State nor our Minister to London can have felt themselves particularly flattered. It seems to us probable, however, that the whole story is but an ingenious fable, devised for the amusement of our transatlantic friends:

"The London Herald, at the close of an article on the subject of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and this country, makes the following statement:

"Mr. Duff Green—the gentleman to whom we have already referred, who was formerly connected with a Washington journal, and who enjoys, we are told, the President's confidence—being lately about to proceed to Europe, was put by Mr. Tyler into complete possession of his views, and strongly recommended by the President to the American Minister resident at this Court. Mr. Everett was indeed directed by Mr. Tyler to present Mr. Green to Sir Robert Peel in reference to this subject. Mr. Green had not, however, any official character or powers, and his mission was simply to impress on our Government President Tyler's opinion, and to express his willingness to open negotiations at Washington. Mr. Green has, we hear, been placed in communication with Sir Robert Peel; but it has, we are informed, been intimated to him that as he is not possessed of any diplomatic powers or character, no expression of opinion or reply to his statements can be given by the responsible servants of the British Crown. Those statements have been heard with attention and courtesy, and there the matter ends."

A TALE OF TRAVEL.

FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

Lord Morpeth.—A friend has related to us the following story, which he received from the mouth of one of the parties:

In 1841, a young broad shouldered, big-fisted Kentuckian—a regular bred stock-raiser and drover—went on to Buffalo, New York, to purchase of Lewis Allen, who had just returned from England, some of his imported stock. After he had closed his purchases, finding he had a day to spare, he determined to spend it in a visit to the Falls of Niagara. So, after breakfast, he stepped into the passenger-cars, and found the department which he selected occupied by a modest-looking and plainly-dressed gentleman. In a few moments he commenced a conversation upon the subject most interesting to him, to wit, imported stock, and the bargains he had made, and informed his fellow-traveller, in the most decisive manner, what was the best breeds, &c. The stranger, after hearing him out, without dissenting to what he said, spoke upon the subject of English stock generally, the different kind of breeds, the properties of each, the best cross for milk, butter, &c., and displayed, in a modest and most unassuming manner, such minute and general information on the subject that it astonished the other, and he asked him if he was not a stock-raiser. He said no, and the Kentuckian asked, as usual, "What might be your name, sir?" "Morpeth," was the reply. "Morpeth," said he, "Morpeth! Now, I have been all over Kentucky, and travelled to Arkansas, but I never heard of the name before. Where did you come from, Mr. Morpeth?" "From York." "York," said he, "*New* York! A great place—beats Lexington or Louisville, I admit; but did you come from the city or country, Mr. Morpeth?" "From the country." "Well, it is a very great State; always saving and excepting old Kentucky, it is the finest country I ever saw." In a short while they conversed on the subject of farming, and the stranger, without the least parade, seemed to be perfectly familiar with the subject, and after hearing at length of the superior style of agriculture in Kentucky, and the astonishing productions there, the *cords* of fine stock, grain, &c., he related the improvements which had recently been made in agriculture by means of chemical experiments, the different kinds of soil, the distinguishing properties of each, rotation of crops, effect of climate upon productions, &c. &c.; at length the Kentuckian cried out, "Why, Mr. Morpeth, you must have followed farming for a living!" "No," he said he had not, "but it was a subject to him of great interest." The rest of the journey was filled up with a description of what the Kentuckian had seen on the Mississippi and in Arkansas, to which the stranger listened with apparent interest. At length they reached the Falls, and, amidst constant exclamations of astonisfiment on the part of the Kentuckian, they passed on to the Canadian side. Upon reaching there they saw a number of negroes, dressed in regimentals, with muskets in their hands. "Why, what the devil does this mean?" "These are regular soldiers," said the stranger. "Soldiers! negroes for soldiers! Well, by G—d, did you ever hear the like! Well, when I go back to old Kentucky, and tell them that the British have negroes for soldiers, they never will believe me in the world. Why, sir, if an Arkansas overseer were to come here with his big whip and give it one crack, I tell you, sir, that a regiment of these black rascals would drop their muskets and beg for quarter. Now, old fellow, you might have heard that we like to have got into war with the British about some boundary or other. I tell you that the first horn that was blown would raise a regiment in old Kentuck that would sweep this land from shore to shore. Nothing could resist them; for I tell you nothing can beat old Kentucky for war or raising fat stock."

After awhile the bell of the tavern rung for dinner, and they both hastened in, the Kentuckian before. When he reached the room he found the table half filled with negroes, and stopped. The stranger, without appearing to observe it, took hold of a chair, and pointed to an empty one by his side. "By G—d," was the astonished interjection of the Kentuckian, "you are not going to eat your dinner with negroes, are you! I can't do it, sir. I could never show my face at home again if I were to do so." "Well," said the stranger, "I am rather hungry, I acknowledge; but, as we are fellow-travellers, I will not balk your humor. We will go down to the lower island, pass the suspension-bridge, and dine on the American side." "Now, that is just into my hand, my old fellow; we will do so." When they reached the suspension-bridge the Kentuckian was overwhelmed with astonishment, and swore that they never would believe him at home when he told of it. The stranger was perfectly familiar with such things, and told him who was the original inventor of such bridges, the great improvements that had been made since this one had put up, the defects in its style, how they could be repaired, improved, &c. Here the Kentuckian burst out into a hearty laugh, and said "Well, stranger, I have found you out at last; you are a bridge builder by trade," slapping him on the shoulder in great glee. "No, sir," said he, "you are mistaken; but I have been a great deal with persons who were fond of such things, and acquired somewhat of a taste for them." "Well," said the Kentuckian, "I hear the last bell ringing; let us go and get our dinner. We will have a bottle of wine, and I will pay for it myself; for I would rather have lost one of the calves I have purchased of old Buffalo Allen than not to have been here to-day; for I have had lots and gobbs of fun!"

They sat down to dinner, drank their wine, and the Kentuckian filled up the chasms between the courses with praises of Kentucky and abuse of the Canadians and British. He had always hated them, and he always would hate them; he would just like to have another brush with them to lick them again, and a great deal more in the same strain, to which the stranger listened patiently, and sometimes with a kind of quiet interest. He went on to say that he had heard that the English were in the habit of travelling through the country, and then writing books ridiculing and abusing us. He just wished, by Heaven, that he could catch some of them in old Kentucky. He had heard, as he came along, that there was now a great English Lord travelling through the country to write a book, and he had heard his name. "It was Lord—Lord—Lord Morpeth, I believe." "That is my name, sir," said the stranger. "You don't say so! Tavernkeeper, what do I have to pay!" T.

A red-haired man went into a barber's shop to have his locks trimmed. The barber's monkey troubled him, and he gave the creature a kick.—Jacko revenged himself by gathering up the firey locks, sticking them under the shingles, and blowing away at them as though he would set the house on fire. *Moral;* red-haired men should not kick monkeys.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE LETTERS OF "LOWNDES" TO MR. CALHOUN.

We do not know when we have met with a more timely and useful publication than that by Appleton & Co. of the Letters of "Lowndes" addressed to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in 1841. Mr. Calhoun is a candidate for the nomination to the Presidency of the United States; and some friend of his person or his politics has given to the world a biography of the man, and a eulogium of the politician, by way of aiding in his elevation to that office. In that biography, Mr. Calhoun is represented as of all men living, the greatest contributor to the illustration and establishment of the Republican creed: he is held forth to this country, whose suffrages he demands, as having long since believed Protection to be unconstitutional, unjust and unwise; as being principled in his aversion to the whole banking system, in the abstract; as being against the power of the general government over Internal improvements; and it is claimed for him, in that work, that all the acts for which he has been reproached as departure from the State Rights creed, of which he professes to be the leading champion, were only substitutes for much worse measures, which but for him must have prevailed.

But in the simultaneously published volume of his speeches, forming a kind of key to this work, no trace is to be found of his celebrated speech in support of the bank of 1816, nor that on the Tariff of that time, nor that on the Internal Improvement question. The able *brochure* before us steps in, with the motto, "*Audi alteram partem*," to fill up this portentous gap in Mr. Calhoun's biography, and to "set history right" in these important particulars.

The author refers to the report, in 1814, of Mr. Eppes, of the Ways and Means, adverse to the petition of certain citizens of New York for the establishment of a national bank; which report declared that Congress had no power to create corporations within the territorial limits of the states without their consent. This report was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Calhoun moved that the latter be discharged from its consideration, which being done, he moved for the establishment of a national bank to be established in the District of Columbia. This failed.

Mr. Grundy next moved in the matter, and his resolution was moved (in 1814) to be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Calhoun voted (with the majority) against such postponement. There was no final action at this time.

Later in the same year, a resolution was introduced, declaring it expedient to establish a United States Bank, with branches in the States. Mr. Calhoun, on this, for the third time, committed himself in favor of the bank, with state branches.

Then was brought in a bill. Mr. Calhoun proposed $50,000,000 as its capital. He supported the plan on the ground of its tendency to elevate the national credit, as affording a permanent and safe circulating medium of general credit, and as relieving, surely, and at once, the Treasury from the presure under which it was suffering. But not one word did he say as to its unconstitutionality. And, *mirabile dictu!* he made a distinct proposition that the bills of the bank should be exclusively received in payment of all taxes, duties and debts to the United States!

In 1815, a bill passed, 120 to 37. It was that vetoed by Mr. Madison. And for this Mr. Calhoun voted. He was, next, the master spirit that brought forth the successful bank charter, in 1816, and of this, in the Senate, in 1834, he openly boasted. So that, from 1814 to 1836, he was a Bank-man, the father of bank-charters, and a believer in the constitutionality of making bank paper money. And still, though walking with his face the other way from that to which, for thirty years, it was turned, he, and his biographer for him, claim that he has never changed a hair in his policy upon this subject! The apologies and explanations of his tortuous course on this question, within the last few years, since, for his own purposes, he left the Whig party, to join that, which for years, he had been zealously denouncing, are admirably dissected and confuted by 'Lowndes' in these searching letters.

"Lowndes" next accuses Mr. Calhoun of being "one of the earliest friends of a protective Tariff, and quotes abundantly from his speeches to prove it, and corroborates the assertion by copying his votes on the different Tariff bills, and on their details, from the journals of Congress.

Having done this, by a similar mode of proof, the writer demonstrates Mr. Calhoun to have been for a long time the able and eloquent defender of national Internal Improvements!

The winding up of this pamphlet is certainly the most eloquent and forceful specimen of political writing this country has seen since the days when James Otis and Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, wrote against the Stamp Act, and the Writs of Assistance. We advise every seeker after true political information to purchase and peruse it. It is on sale at Appleton's.

Cotton Bagging.—We understand that there is a mercantile firm in this city that has on hand a supply of Cotton bagging and Bale Rope, manufactured by the *Farmer of Ashland*, Henry Clay. The bagging is said to be a very fine article, and much cheaper than that which is imported from abroad.

Savannah Republican.

Great Fire at Fall River, R. I.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the extensive cabinet manufactory of A. L. Westgate, in Fall River, Rhode Island, which extended with great rapidity—the fire companies, from the scarcity of water, being unable to act with effect. The loss is estimated at from two to four hundred thousand dollars. Among the buildings destroyed are the Pocasset Bridge Mill, a large and valuable establishment; the Pocasset House; the Manufacturer's Hotel; the Fall River Bank building; the Savings Bank building; the Custom House; the Post Office; the Methodist Church; the Christian Union Church; the Monitor Printing Office; the Argus Printing Office; and about two hundred other buildings, including all the principal wholesale and retail stores in the village.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The following article, copied from the journal which represents the "Democracy" at Philadelphia, will serve to show to our readers how, regardless of former peremptory repudiation of the Administration by the said "Democracy," advances are abjectly renewed to it by the peculiar friends of the Administration, and with what indignity and bitter scorn those advances are again repelled:

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN OF JULY 8, (LOCOFOCO.)

A New Move.—Since the death of Mr. Legare, several of the leading Tyler journals have intimated in strong terms that the time has arrived for the President to make himself still more democratic (there are degrees it appears in this democracy, a sort of approximation to the true faith) by calling around him in council of war an assemblage of the prominent Democrats of the Union, to ask their advice as to how he is to become the real thing, and to obtain their aid in the formation of a new Cabinet.—This is very strenuously urged upon him as the saving measure—the "Morrison pill," as Carlyle would call it—and the New York Aurora, the American Sentinel, &c. express themselves in favor of the plan. They request that a call for consultation be made upon John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, Charles J. Ingersoll, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury and others, that they may teach the incumbent Executive how to carry himself democratically and obtain the nomination of the National Convention; but whether these gentlemen are in reality to be called together as a coroner's inquest, or as a consultation of physicians in the last emergency, is not stated. The Sentinel, however, expressed itself as follows:

"It is a duty which President Tyler owes to *himself*—to his *friends*—to the *Democratic party*—and to the *country at large*—thoroughly to DEMOCRATIZE his administration—to remove from office, without hesitation, all *secret* enemies and *lukewarm friends*—and to fill their places with men from the Democratic ranks. * * * * "Rotation in office" has generally been held to be a republican doctrine, and an office-holder should always remember that he is liable to be removed. Those *friends* of President Tyler, holding important stations, who have not the influence to benefit his administration, nor the ability to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the public, would perhaps relieve the President from an unpleasant necessity, and would certainly exhibit the disinterested character of their friendship, BY RESIGNING."

The Aurora talks in the same strain, and tells Mr. Tyler that he has a chance to take another step on the ladder of fame, but whether upwards or downwards is not specified, and that "this step must be taken" by John Tyler alone, or else all that has been done will go for naught. The organs are peremptory: their orders leave no option to the Executive; he must get on the ladder and "make a step alone," which seems to be rather a hard case.

It is to be presumed from all this that the events of the recent tour have made it clear to Mr. Tyler that the "democratizing" process heretofore resorted to, that of *allying himself to all sorts of spavined, broken down factions*, and that of *calling around him the very refuse of discarded demagoguism*, will not answer his purpose, and that, instead of encircling himself with life preservers to obtain buoyancy in his sea of troubles, *he has been hanging millstones round his neck.* We said so at the time, but the sagacious Madisonian and his other equally sagacious advisers were of a different opinion. The mistake is now obvious, and *as the Administration sinks under the weight of its own follies, it cries aloud for aid from the very party which it has wronged, slighted, and insulted*, by giving honor and promotion to all who had been expelled from its ranks for treachery and corruption. It is, however, too late now to retrieve the series of blunders committed by the President. He may "take steps on the ladder," if he likes—he may turn out all his officials, if he will; but the People have no confidence in one who has shown himself so deficient in all statesman-like qualities. There is no 'Morison pill' to cure Tylerism. Its vitality is gone. The consultation, if any such be held, must of necessity be a coroner's inquest, to ascertain the cause of death, which to our view is obvious enough: "Died of the Spencerian stanza and the Porter mug," the least a death to nature.

One might laugh, if the multiplication of puerilities and the want of common sense in the government of a great country were a theme for laughing, *at the continued searching on the part of the Administration for some new means to democratize itself*—at its paltry quirks and pitiful manœuvres—at its plots and its conspiracies—at its organized corps of writers—at its panaceas to strengthen its frame, and at its cosmetics to beautify its features. But, after all, *it is a sad business, full of degradation and humiliation*, and every true American will be glad *when the curtain falls upon a scene in every respect so melancholy.*

This is spicy enough, certainly; but even this is exceeded in harshness and contemptuousness by the political article of the "Democratic Review" for the present month, which opens as follows:

"The spectacle presented at Washington is certainly—(we hate the coarse word, but it must out!)—is certainly the most *disgusting* ever yet exhibited by an Administration of our Federal Government. It is almost enough to turn the stomach of an honest man, be he Democrat or Whig. Such imbecility and such conceit—such feebleness and such petty activity of small intrigue—such pretension of purity and such shamelessness of political venality—such affectation of independent dignity, and such fawning for the scornfully refused favor of a great and noble party, whose smiles are never to be propitiated by such men and such means—

'Take it for all in all,
'We ne'er shall look upon its like again!'"

Death of a Veteran.—On Friday morning last Capt. Josiah Cleaveland, of Owego, Tioga county, (N. Y.) who travelled a distance of four hundred and fifty miles to be present at the Bunker Hill celebration on the seventeenth, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the 90th year of his age. He was attacked with influenza immediately after the celebration, and fell a victim to that disease. This worthy patriot was a native of Connecticut, was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in active service during the whole of the Revolutionary war, participating in many of its battles. At its close he held the commission of captain.

Predictions of the Free Traders Falsified.—How completely have all the lugubrious anticipations and predictions of the Locofocos, respecting the operations of the Tariff, been falsified! The triumph of the friends of Home Industry so far as the *principle* of Protection goes, is unqualified. The following extract from a letter, written by a gentleman in the cars for Boston and Bunker Hill, to the Albany Evening Journal, adds another item of testimony to that which has been already abundantly adduced:

"The Tariff—the Tariff—all engrossing subject! Even those who were hastening to the celebration could stop to argue—and that fiercely, too, on the respective beauties of Free Trade and Protection. Being compelled, as it were, to be a listener to one of these discussions, I was much amused at a little incident, which may interest others as well as myself. The advocate of "Free Trade" was a dapper little gentleman, who was amazingly keen and sharp-sighted, himself being judge! His antagonist, if I mistake not, was a merchant from our own State. "Free Trade" was declaimed most eloquently against the present wicked Tariff, and being "stumped" for particulars, instanced "Flannels," which, said he, "are all taxed so much per yard, without any regard to quality. The *poor* man therefore has to pay just as much extra for his *cheap* article, as the nabob does for his finest quality." "I am glad," said the other, "that you mentioned flannels for it enables me to inform you of the fact, that I can now buy flannels *twenty per cent cheaper than I could before the present Tariff law passed!*" "Free Trade" stared, looked blank, and the subject of "Flannels" was dropped!

The New York American says: "Money continues most abundant, as may be inferred from this fact, among others, that *five and one-half per cent. premium* has been already paid for the new five per cent. United States stock."

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Flour Speculations.—The activity in the flour market pervades the whole country. Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Michigan city, and Chicago are thronged with buyers. As prices are constantly advancing, sales are very quick, and one hears of renewed prosperity and wealth throughout all the "Great West." Western merchants begin to feel that they can pay for their spring purchases and buy heavily this fall. Wheat is their great staple and their dependence. It is the commercial thermometer of all the Western States—the unerring index of their ability to buy. As cotton is to the South, so is wheat to the West. In 1842, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin raised 43,573,943 bushels of wheat. The crop of 1843 will be still larger. A slight advance on such an enormous aggregate brings in a tide of wealth, which floats them over breakers and sandbars.

"Kill him again, John!"—Every body has heard of the anecdote the point of which is expressed in the above exclamation. We were never reminded of its pith so forcibly as at this moment, upon opening a Philadelphia Tyler paper, and finding the following astounding paragraph:

"Mr. Spencer has, by his late transactions, given the *coup de grace* to a United States Bank, and will, we doubt not, be able to settle the currency question to the satisfaction of the people."

Who'll kill "a United States Bank" next? Benton has killed it twice a year, these ten years, in his speeches,—and we do not remember how many times General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren murdered it, in their messages. And now Mr. Tyler must try his hand at "the *coup de grace*," as he exclaims, like the man in the anecdote, "Kill him again, John! such a villain can't be *too* dead!"—*Express.*

We hardly supposed a public journal could ever become a rival to the wife for the affections of her husband; but Mrs. Ellis's new work on domestic life leads us to suppose this is sometimes the case. Read the following paragraph. She says:

"It is a wise beginning for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals too in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and amongst these I would mention one whose claim it is folly to dispute, since no remonstrances or representations on her part will ever be able to render le-s attractive the charms of this competitor. I mean the *newspaper*, of whose absorbing interest some wives are weak enough to evince a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is only *one of paper.*"

The total number of registered British vessels on the 31st December last was 28,798, burden 3,418,126 tons; navigated by 202,033 men and boys; and this is exclusive of Irish vessels and a portion of colonies.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY W. MILLER.
Election on Thursday the 3d of August.

The Celebration of the late Anniversary in town passed off pleasantly. The Declaration well read by Major Gilmore. The Oration of Shepherd was a brief but chaste production, e after appropriate reference to the Revolution struggle and its consequences, with a review present condition of the country, and a sever rebuke of the Repudiating doctrines of some States, and of the spirit of Demagoguism which fes's the land, imposing itself for virtue upon t norant, foisting itself into posts for which it is way unfit and unworthy, and thus sapping the fo dation of Republican government. Divested Oration very properly was of any *party* comple these views were most forcible and well timed were favorably received on all hands. Would they could penetrate all hearts, throughout the nion, so that the political atmosphere might be rified of all who rise to a "bad eminence" thro the Demagogue's arts.

In the afternoon, the Washington Temper Society also had a brilliant celebration. A crowd filled the Presbyterian Church to hear th ration of Mr. Thos. W. Blake, and a powerful ad cate of the cause he proved. We have heard a many Temperance Addresses in our day, but never heard one which more affected us by its ing descriptions of the domestic ills, or its st delineation of the National debasement, which low in the train of Intemperance.

Our community may well cherish both the Orat of the day, who, though "in their own country," yet worthy of "honor."

In the evening, there was a handsome display Fire-works from the Arsenal.

MESSRS. STANLY AND RAYNER.—The Raleigh Star says, in reference to the Standard charge against these and other Members of Congress, of receiving more than their legal pay, that has reason to believe that great injustice is done the Whigs in the article in question, and it promises if possible to get an impartial statement of all the facts of the matter. Just as we supposed.

A BENIGHTED REGION.—The Newbernian mentions, that in the counties of Edgecombe and Nash, there are 5,694 white persons over 20 years of age, of whom 2,631, or 46 out of every hundred can neither read nor write!! And the worst of it is that they are so well satisfied with their condition of ignorance, that in 1839, when the act to establish Common Schools was passed, they rejected the act so far as their counties were concerned,—Edgecombe by a vote of 1075 to 165,—(the vote of Nash we cannot lay hands on.)

Of course these counties are thoroughly Locofoco,—indeed they are the crack counties of the party in the State, Edgecombe voting 1185 Loco to 76 Whig, and Nash 765 to 80. The last Legislature tacked them on to Stanly's District, undoubtedly with a view to his defeat.

GENUINE LOCOFOCOISM.—We learn from the "North State Whig," that Mr. Stanly some time ago wrote to his competitor, Arrington, proposing that they should go together through the District, and offering to conform to any arrangement as to times and places that he might desire. Arrington peremptorily rejected the proposition. Stanly then published his own appointments, and since that day he has not been able to get a glimpse of Arrington, who takes care to avoid the exposure of his own ignorance and trickery which attended the two or three meetings they had at the opening of the campaign.

A few days ago, Arrington arrived at Washington, (Stanly of course being in another county,) and forthwith made arrangements to go to "the Banks," where there was a Camp Meeting; his baggage was put on the mail packet; but, learning that a Whig was about to go along also, with a view to answer him, he removed his baggage, and abandoned his trip to the Banks.

The two following days, he went to places called Chocowinity and North Creek, in Beaufort county, where, after he had delivered his speech, a gentleman present was called on to reply, but no sooner had he mounted the stand, than he was assailed, says the Whig, with "whooping, shouting, yelling, noises of drum and fiddle, and cries of "Down with him! Knock him off the stand! Whoop! Hurra! A nice business this, that a d——d Whig should be following our candidate to reply to him! Whoop! Go it fellows! Raise a shout! Hurra for Arrington! Down with Whiggery! Whoop! Whoop!"

This is unadulterated Locofocoism, imported direct from Tammany Hall, or its kindred "lower regions," It will prate as loudly in favor of "free discussion," as it does of "free trade." But both phrases alike signify, freedom on one side only.

The President has filled both the vacancies in the Cabinet. Mr. Upshur has been promoted to the State Department, and David Henshaw of Boston has taken his place as Secretary of the Navy, whilst John Nelson, of Baltimore, has been appointed Attorney General. Henshaw is said to be a Calhoun Locofoco, and Nelson belongs to the Van Buren branch of the party. They both have the reputation of talents suited to their respective stations.

At the late examination of Midshipmen, with a view to promotion, thirty-nine were passed, a list of whom is published, arranged in the order of merit, and at the head stands the name of Archibald McRae, a son of Gen. Alex'r McRae of Wilmington.

ESCAPE.—In a postscript to a portion of our last week's papers, we mentioned that Elijah and Harbord Spencer, father and son, who were confined in the jail of Montgomery county, for burning the Court House of that county, had made their escape, by cutting through the wall with a chisel and auger. We have no further particulars.

A man named *Goings*, (supposed to be the same who was tried for negro stealing in Robeson county a year or two ago,) was shot in Lee county, Va. a few days ago, by a party of men who were endeavoring to arrest him for some of his villainies. He died in a few minutes. He was notorious for nearly every species of crime.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR VAN BUREN.—The Locofoco Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Van Buren for President, by a vote of 154 to 5.

GEN. SAUNDERS AND THE PENSIONS.—At last the Standard has attempted a defence of Gen. Saunders's conduct in charging widows and orphans of Revolutionary Patriots a commission for getting their claims allowed at Washington; and it asks, "Will the Observer trust its readers with these facts?" Certainly the Observer will; though if we followed the illiberal example of the Standard, we would refuse him all opportunity to vindicate himself. But before we would conduct a newspaper on such principles, we would wish to be prepared either to beg or starve.

The following is the Standard's explanation of the McCullers case. (By the way, it would have looked much more like fairness if the Standard had given Capt. Stephenson's statement as he wrote it, and not its "substance" only.)

"On this charge being made by Mr. Miller, Gen. Saunders addre-sed Capt. Stephenson, the son-in-law and agent of Mrs. McCullers, and received an answer which is in substance as follows: When he applied to Gen. S. and requested him to attend to the case of Mrs. McCullers, he told him he should be liberally compensated. Gen. Saunders replied, "for any thing he might have to do as a Representative he could receive no compensation;" that both Mr. Charles Shepard and Judge Strange had before been charged with this claim, and had failed to get any thing; that on its being presented by Gen. S. the Commissioner of Pensions again rejected it, on the grounds that there was no "documentary proof" of Col. McCullers' having been an Officer, and further, that the "length" of service was not established. Gen. S. having collected proof on these points, appealed to the Secretary of War, and addressed to him a written argument; whereupon the Secretary allowed the pension of $700; and Mrs. McCullers, without any charge whatever being made by Gen. S., paid him $70, being ten per cent. on the amount received. Does *she* complain? Let her speak for herself:

"I am the widow of Col. Matthew McCullers. I am not only satisfied with the conduct of Gen. Saunders, but feel grateful to him for having obtained my pension, as I believe it has been thro' his aid that I have received the pension granted by my country for the revolutionary services of my husband.

SARAH McCULLERS."

Now this does not change the face of the affair at all, except when it asserts that the General made no charge, but left Mrs. McCullers to fix the amount of the douceur, and this is not in accordance with our information on the subject, which we still believe to be correct, for the sum paid is just that which Gen. S. stated to others he usually charged, viz: 10 per cent. of the amount of the pension, and it is singular that Mrs. McCullers should have hit on the very sum which he was in the habit of charging. But this is an immaterial point. The receipt of $70 for his services in getting the claim allowed is fully admitted, and that is what we complain of, as disgraceful to the character of a member of Congress, and dangerous to the interests of the country. What services did he render? There is no pretence that he rendered professional services as a lawyer, except it be in the words, "Gen. S. having collected proof on these points," or in his addressing "a written argument" to the Secretary. How did he collect this proof? It is not probable, and is not pretended, that he left Washington to hunt up Mrs. McCullers's proof. No: this was doubtless done by Capt. Stephenson, and the proof sent on to Saunders. As to the written argument, if Saunders, whilst a Member of Congress, undertook to prosecute any claim before one of the Departments, he should have done it without pay. He should not have made himself pecuniarily interested in advocating such a claim; for the very evils of which the people have a right to complain, if Mrs. McCullers does not, are thus likely to arise. A corrupt member of Congress appeals to a corrupt Executive officer to allow a doubtful claim. By complying, he makes a friend of the member, and the member fills his pocket. It is not likely that the widow would complain. Two influential members had already pressed her claim; and it was not allowed, possibly because it was not properly sustained by evidence, *and* the two members being already friends to the Administration, and never dreaming of taking a share of the spoils, it was not necessary to buy them up, even if they could be bought. The case was different with Saunders. He was known to have expressed the idea that there was nothing discreditable in being called "politically dishonest." The Tyler Administration was openly in the market, buying up all who were purchaseable. The Secretary was enabled by all these considerations to see prodigious force in the "written argument," and so he tickled the General's vanity by allowing the claim after it had been pressed by Judge Strange and Mr. Shepard, and enabled him to tickle his itching palm with a douceur of $70 at the same time.

We cannot conceive that the public's opinion of this matter is at all changed by the defence. But whether it be or not, we have given our readers both sides of the story, and they can judge for themselves.

Of the case of Mrs. Hunter the Standard says:—

"Her claim was presented some years since, not by Gen. S. but by an agent, to whom her son had contracted to pay *one half* of what might be obtained. The claim was rejected. The reasons for its rejection having been removed, the *agent* applied to Gen. Saunders to attend to the claim, informing him at the same time that *he* would pay him for his services. Gen. S. did attend to it, and the warrant was enclosed to him after leaving Washington. The son refused to pay the agent any thing, and he, the agent, requested Gen. S. not to surrender the warrant. This, said Gen. S., he could not and would not do; but he wrote to Mrs. Hunter to send her son to meet him at Nash Court, when Gen. S. tried to settle the matter between the son and the agent. Not being able to do this, he gave up the warrant to the son and returned the contract to the agent, on which the agent brought suit, which suit is now depending in Warren Superior Court. In this case Gen. S. has received nothing, and he expects to receive nothing."

See how carefully the charge which Mr. Miller made, and which we published, is avoided by this defence! It is not met at all. We never said that Gen. Saunders had received the $160 in this case. But we expressly stated that he had demanded that sum, that the widow had refused to pay it, and had to send her son to threaten a suit before she could get him to surrender the certificate. Is there any denial of these things in the defence? Not a syllable. Not being denied, they are in effect admitted. But there is a great effort to make a new issue about a difference between the son and the agent. If Saunders should meet the real charges, he shall not find us backward in doing him justice before our readers, notwithstanding his attempt to injure our character at Raleigh by one of the most disgraceful falsehoods of which ever a man called "Honorable" was convicted.

In the mean time, the following article from the Raleigh Register throws further light upon the case of Mrs. Hunter, and puts the charge of $160 upon the ground mainly of Saunders's getting a law passed through Congress:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Public attention has been recently awakened to the extraordinary disclosure, that Gen. Saunders, *while a member of Congress*, has been in the habit of demanding and receiving compensation from the Widows and Orphans of deceased Revolutionary Soldiers, for obtaining their Pensions, and of receiving fees and compensation for prosecuting these claims against the Government, whether the claimants were his constituents or not.

Highly reprehensible, every way, as this may be, what should be said and done with a member of Congress, if guilty of the following acts of

ASTOUNDING CORRUPTION.

Major Charles Gerrard, a gallant Officer of the Revolution, died, leaving a Widow; that widow afterwards intermarried with Mr. Harry Hunter, of Edgecombe, when he also died, leaving the same lady surviving him as his widow. Mrs. Hunter, believing herself entitled to a Pension, as the widow of her first husband, Major Gerrard, procured the services of a gentleman named Mosely to prepare her papers and proofs, and present them to the Pension Agent. This was done, the claim was presented and rejected, because the applicant, Mrs. Hunter, at the time of her application, was the widow of *Hunter, the second husband*, and *not the widow of the Officer Gerrard*. To suit this case, a *law of Congress* became necessary. The claim was placed in the hands of Gen. Saunders, a member of the last Congress, to get it allowed; a Bill was introduced, *covering this identical case*, and declaring that the second marriage of the widow of an officer or soldier should not deprive her of her Pension, if she was a widow at the time of her application. (See Act of 27th Congress, 2d Session, Chap. 191, page 123, approved 23d August, entitled "an Act to amend the Acts of July 1839, and 1838, allowing Pensions to certain widows.") Provision now being made for Mrs. Hunter, her claim is presented *and allowed;* he gets possession of her Certificate, comes home, and *demands a fee for his services of One Hundred Dollars!* Payment of the fee is refused, and Gen. Saunders refuses to deliver up the Certificate, unless his exaction is complied with. The Son of Mrs. Hunter applies to Counsel, and under his advice, takes a witness and makes a formal demand of the Pension Certificate, giving at the same time a distinct intimation, that he designs it as the foundation of a law suit. To avoid public exposure, the Certificate is then surrendered.

Now for a few questions to Gen. Saunders. You must answer them, Sir—an indignant constituency demands it.

1st. Was the claim of Mrs. Hunter *rejected* in the first instance?

2d. Was it thereafter placed in your hands to have it allowed?

3d. Was there a law passed at the last Congress, of which you were a member, to cover her case?

4th. Did you obtain her Pension under that law?

5th. Did you demand pay for your services, and if so, state what *those services* were, besides *voting* for the law passed for her relief?

6th. Did you refuse to deliver Mrs. Hunter or her Agent, the Certificate of Pension, unless you were paid $100, or some other fee, and what?

7th. Did you thereafter give it up to young Hunter, upon being threatened with a law suit.

8th. The Voters of this District have a right to know your opinions. Do you think that a law maker should demand or receive pay from Petitioners for making laws for their exclusive benefit; or that a member of Congress should demand from Claimants on the Government, compensation for passing laws for their relief; or that a Judge should decide a cause in which he is interested, in his own favor; or demand or receive a fee from the successful party, in a suit tried before him? Sir, you must clear up this matter, if you wish to represent this District of honorable Freemen. Your bare denial of it won't do. Here is no question for *parties to differ about*. Explain and come clean out of this matter, or you are, civilly and politically, *a dead man*.

A VOTER.

An ignorant Locofoco from the country lately asserted seriously in this town, and all the denials and reasoning which could be addressed to him did not avail to undeceive him, that the State had paid $1400 for the Log Cabin which the Whigs carried from this place to Raleigh in 1840—that this large amount had come out of the pockets of the poor tax-paying people, &c. We could not have deemed any one quite so ignorant as that, but he had probably been told so by some candidate of his party, in whom he had confidence.

It is doubtless with a view to a similar deception of the ignorant, that the last Carolinian publishes a Communication on the Tariff, in which the rankest falsehoods are asserted. For instance, the Tariff is said to lay a duty of only 55 a yard on Turkey and Brussels carpets "*worth $8 per yard*," whilst cotton, hemp, or flax carpets, worth 50 cents a yard, are taxed 15 cents a yard; and then the poor man is appealed to to see how little the rich man is taxed in comparison with himself.

The falsehood of the statement consists in representing Turkey and Brussels carpets as worth $8 a yard. A few months ago, we saw great quantities of Brussels carpeting sold in New York at $1 10 to $1 20 a yard. This was the running yard. The duty of 55 cents is on the square yard; and as Brussels carpetings are not a yard wide, the price of a square yard, at the above rate, would be about one dollar and a half, instead of eight dollars. Now of course this carpeting had paid the duty before it was sold, so that it was originally worth less than a dollar a square yard, and thus the importer, or, according to the Locofoco doctrine, the rich purchaser, had actually to pay a tax of 55 cents on the dollar's worth, whilst the poor man, paid but 30 cents on *his* dollar's worth of cheap carpet.

But what will the reader think of the fact, which we can show by the official Report, (House of Representatives Document No. 224, June 17, 1842, page 3.) that by the Tariff of 1816, which Mr. Calhoun and Col. Johnson voted for, Brussels and Turkey carpets, the rich man's carpets, paid a duty of *only 25 per cent.;* That by the Tariff of 1824, which Gen. Jackson, Van Buren, Benton, Johnson, and Buchanan all voted for, the *same* carpets paid *only 50 cents per square yard;* That by the Tariff of 1828, (the "bill of abominations,") which Van Buren, Johnson, Benton, Buchanan, and Silas Wright all voted for, the same carpets paid only 70 cents a square yard, though at those periods such carpets were worth about twice as much per square yard as they are now. So that the rich man's carpets are taxed higher, now, by the Whigs, in proportion to the cost, than they were by Calhoun, Jackson, and Van Buren's Tariffs. And under the Compromise Act, which Locofocos are ready to swear by, the duty would now be only 20 per cent, or 20 cents on the square yard, instead of 55 as laid by the present Tariff.

Let us see how it is with the poor man's carpet. By Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, all the cheap kinds of carpeting paid 25 per cent., just as great a proportion as the fine qualities. By Jackson's Tariff of 1824, they paid 20 cents a square yard, which, if worth only 50 cents as stated by the Carolinian, would be much higher in proportion than the rich man paid, and 10 per cent. higher than by the present Tariff. By Van Buren's Tariff of 1828, these cheap carpets had to pay 32 per cent. which was 2 per cent. worse for the poor man than now. By the Compromise Act, they paid 25 per cent.

Again: The Carolinian tells the poor man that he pays $1 25 tax on a pair of coarse boots, worth only $2 50 a pair. Does not the poor man know this to be false, from the fact, that if he were to find the leather, he could not get a pair of coarse boots made for $1 25? and yet he is told, that boots which are sold to him for $2 50, have paid a tax of $1 25, leaving only $1 25 to pay for leather, making, profit of merchant, &c. &c. The thing is so preposterous, that surely even the Log Cabin man cannot swallow that.

And so this deliberate fraud is carried out by telling the poor man of the tax of only 50 cents a pair on women's fine bootees at $6 a pair, of only 10 cents on men's gloves at $5 a pair, and only 8 cents on men's leather gloves at $3 a pair; as if the writer, or any one else, believed that any such articles were to be found at such prices.

And so also, the "Standard" tells its readers, that "the first Tariff law was passed in 1789, and was intended *solely as a revenue measure;*"—whereas it is notorious, that the preamble to the act itself expressly stated its objects to be, "for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the U. States, *and the Encouragement and Protection of Manufactures.*"

The Standard also tells its readers that in 1820, the first tariff strictly protective in its character was laid,"—whereas no tariff at all was passed in that year, or nearer to it than Calhoun's tariff of 1816, Jackson's of 1824, [except three acts passed in 1818 and 1819, affecting a few articles only.]

The same paper gives to Gen. Jackson and the Nullifiers jointly the honor of checking the protective system in 1832;—when it is well known that the Nullifiers and Gen. Jackson were at dagger's points on this very question; and that Gen. Jackson boldly advocated Protection in his Letter to Dr. Coleman, in several of his Messages, and actually when in the Senate voted for the Tariff of 1824, the highest and most protective Tariff ever passed in this country, except that of 1828, for which Van Buren voted.

What is our country coming to? Is there no remedy for these bold unblushing impositions upon public credulity? Is government doomed to fall into the hands of those only who are unscrupulous in deception? Seriously do we fear, from the signs of the times, that designing men have become convinced, that under the name of Democracy, any thing, however gross, will be swallowed by those who have the power,—the people,—and that the road to preferment lies open only to those who will travel through ways to which Truth and Honor are strangers. The saddest spectacle of all is to see honest men, upright in all their private transactions, stand by, and so far from rebuking this ruinous system of deception and fraud, actually give their countenance and support to it; and all because it is done under the name of Democracy.

THE BRITISH PARTY.—The Liverpool papers, received by the last arrival, are full of the idea, that "*the American Tariff will probably be revised next Winter, and subjected to many modifications* HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO ENGLISH INTERESTS." And Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliament, spoke of "the certainty of a revision of the American Tariff, in the next session of Congress, ON TERMS MORE FAVORABLE TO ENGLAND."

What think the people of this? The Locofocos promise, if they get the power, to "repeal" the Tariff, or to modify it so as to promote "Free Trade;" and the British see at a glance, that if they fulfil their promises, they will highly benefit "English interests." And at whose expense? Undoubtedly the effort must be to injure American interests.—The goods that England will thus be enabled to throw into our markets, will of course supercede American goods to just that amount, throwing American laborers and capital out of employment, and by the low duty perhaps diminishing the revenue also.

And what will England concede to us in return for this benefit to her interests! She will pay us off in loud declamation on the beauties of Free Trade; but she will keep on her high duties on our Tobacco, Flour, &c.; and we will venture the prediction, that within a year from this time she will lay such a duty on American cotton goods, as will put a stop effectually to the importation of any more of them into England. She is not in favor of that sort of Free Trade which enables a foreign manufacturer to undersell her in her own markets, and thus put a stop to her own spindles and looms.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution took place on the 14th ult., when thirteen young gentlemen were graduated, with the degree of A. B. Among them, were Thomas W. Blake of this town, and H. S. Smith of Raleigh.

The rumor of the insanity of Nicholas Biddle is contradicted. He has been ill of influenza.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—An official letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to the Secretary of State, is published in the Madisonian, in which this Government is assured by that of Great Britain, that the capture of the Sandwich Islands "was an act entirely unauthorized," and which will be duly inquired into; and moreover that "her Majesty had determined to recognize the independence of those Islands under their present chief."

Colin McRae, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Clio, S. C., in place of J. B. McDaniel, Esq., resigned.

It appears, by the following notice in the Register, that some of Mr Miller's appointments are changed:

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We understand the Candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

CHATHAM.

At Pittsborough, on Thursday, the 13th of July,
At Roes, on Friday, the 14th of July.
At Haywood, on Saturday, the 15th of July.
At Egypt, on Monday, the 17th of July.
At Dan'l Hackney's, on Tuesday, the 18th of July.
At Hadley's Mills, on Wednesday, the 19th July.

MOORE.

At Shields' Mine, on Saturday, the 22d of July.
At Carthage, on Tuesday, the 25th of July.
At J. Robert's, on Wednesday, the 26th of July.
At John Shepperd's, on Friday, the 28th of July.

CUMBERLAND.

At Dewar's Store, on Saturday, the 29th of July.

The father of Richard Arkwright, who died lately in England, worth about thirty-five millions of dollars, was originally a barber, which trade he followed till he was 28 years of age, and for several years more he was a dealer in hair, which he collected and sold to the wig makers. He next turned his attention to mechanics, invented the "spinning jenny," and died at the age of 60, worth two and a half millions of dollars. The son survived him fifty years, and increased his capital from two and a half millions to thirty-five millions, the largest fortune in the world.

ILLIBERALITY.—We had occasion last week to address the following communication to the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, which, very much to our surprize, he has declined to publish. Being denied access to the paper in which the injustice was perpetrated, we feel obliged to publish it in the Observer:—

W. W. Holden, Esq.,
Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As you have introduced my name in your Editorial columns, I presume you will not refuse me space for a very brief correction of the errors into which you have fallen. The following is the paragraph to which I allude:

"And these Whig Boards, entrusted as they were, with the public money, loaned out three-fourths of all that was loaned to Whig traders, Whig Speculators and Whig politicians. At one time C. P. Mallett, *E. J. Hale*, a Federal Editor, and others, borrowed *ten thousand dollars!* We speak from the record, and we give facts as they are. This is but a specimen of what the Federal Whigs would do if they had full sway in North Carolina."

Now, sir, though you claim to speak by the record, and assert that I, with others, borrowed "ten thousand dollars" from the Literary Board, the fact is, that *I never borrowed one cent from that Board.* Mr. Mallett borrowed the above amount, and I, with others, joined him in the bond as security. This fact may not have been known to you, as the statement of the Board I suppose makes no distinction between the principal and the securities. But it was well known to the Board which loaned the money, in 1837, and to every Board which has existed since, except possibly the present.

You are not less in error in stating that it was a Whig Board which loaned the money to Mr. Mallett, as well as in some other particulars which I will not trespass upon you to correct.

With an expression of surprize that you should have singled out this particular debt only from among many others, and some of them of much larger amounts, I ask the publication of this note in the Standard. Respectfully yours,

E. J. HALE.

P. S. Perhaps you may be interested in knowing, that Mr. Mallett has fully paid off that debt of ten thousand dollars, and that neither he nor I owe the Literary Board a cent. E. J. H.

Instead of publishing this brief and perfectly respectful statement, which we supposed no Editor would be so illiberal as to refuse, especially to one towards whom he can have no personal grudge, the Editor of the Standard gives his own version of it as follows:—

"We have received a letter from Mr. Hale, in which he *denies* that he "*ever borrowed one cent from the Literary Board.*" He says, however, that he, with others, joined Mr. Mallett as security. He says, moreover, that it was not a Whig Board that loaned the money, and that the money has been paid. Now, did we not say *what* Board loaned that particular amount; we said that "*at one time*" these persons just mentioned had borrowed ten thousand dollars. And we say now that Mr. Hale unquestionably was a *borrower;* for whether he was principal or security, the money was of course advanced upon the ground that he was to be immediately or remotely liable for its forthcoming at the proper time. Indeed the securities to a note are often the persons who are to have the use of the money; and in this case we do not know into whose hands the money fell. We spoke from the record before; and looking to that now, we do not see that this note *has* been taken up, as Mr. H. alleges. We have no disposition to do Mr. Hale or any other man injustice, nor do we on this occasion, impeach his veracity. But if he will look into the statement of the transactions of the Literary Board made by Gov. Morehead on the 15th December 1842, to Asa Biggs, Esq. Chairman, he will find that the note spoken of *was not* paid off at that time. This fact he will find in schedule A. Mr. Hale says, however, that it has been discharged, and that neither he nor Mr. Mallett owes the Literary Board one cent."

This is exceedingly ungenerous and unjust. He says, "Mr. Hale unquestionably was a *borrower.*" We repeat that Mr. Hale never borrowed a cent from the Board; and the Editor cannot justify his assertion by the common acceptation of the word "borrower," or by its definition in the Dictionaries. He admits that he does not know "into whose hands the money fell." Then he cannot know that "Mr. Hale was a borrower." And the truth is, that no part of the amount was borrowed by Mr. H. or the other securities.

In reply to our assurance that Mr. Mallett had fully paid off the debt, he refers us to the Governor's Report of the 15th of December last, nearly seven months ago, and on the strength of a part of the debt being due at that time, he insinuates that it is all due now. We really think, that before a gentleman made such an insinuation, if he doubted our statement, (which we are sure he did not,) he might have taken the little trouble to inquire of any member of the Board, in Raleigh, and he would at once have learned, not only that Mr. Mallett has fully paid the debt, but that it was his own debt and not Mr. Hale's. The debt was paid by Mr. Mallett on or about the 25th of January last, near six months ago.

To say nothing of the Standard's mistake in calling us a "Federal Editor," (we never belonged to the Federal party,) the assertion that "Whig Boards loaned three-fourths of all that was loaned," was so thoroughly exposed by Mr. Barringer in his place in the House of Commons in January last, that we marvel that any one is bold enough to repeat it now. Mr. B. read a statement of the whole transactions of the Literary Board, (which he challenged any member to correct if wrong, and no man dared to raise a voice in denial,) showing, that whilst the Literary Board consisted of *one* Whig and *two* Locofocos, $296,427 were loaned out, and that whilst the Board consisted of two Whigs and one Locofoco only $20,064 were loaned out. That the first Board loaned $110,897 to Locofocos, $102,130 to Whigs, and $83,400 to Ladies, corporations and neutral persons. That the second or Whig Board loaned $4,401 to Locofocos, $4,625 to Whigs, and $11,038 to Wake Forest College, the State, and a Lady. And yet the Standard, now that Mr. Barringer is out of the way, and his overwhelming statement is supposed to be forgotten, asserts that "these Whig Boards" "loaned three-fourths of all that was loaned, to Whig traders, Whig speculators, and Whig politicians."

We protest against this lugging into the newspapers the private pecuniary transactions of private individuals. Even when truly stated they are wrong, often injurious to the individual thus dragged before the public, and always disgraceful to the character of the paper making use of such a weapon. How much more so when the truth is perverted, and the injured individual is denied all opportunity of justifying himself to the tribunal before which he is arrayed.

Our object in taxing our readers with such a statement in relation to ourself, is not merely personal, but to exhibit one more instance of the recklessness of truth, and deliberate perpetration of injustice, of the Locofoco papers; and to defend the Whigs from the charge of having loaned out three-fourths of the Literary Fund.

Debate at Smithfield.—We understand that our Congressional Candidates spoke at Smithfield, on Saturday last, from about 12 o'clock until dark. There was, however, a very thin attendance, owing to the busy season among Farmers. Mr. Miller, however, we understand, spoke with great force and ability, and produced a marked impression.—*Raleigh Register.*

Clay in Lancaster.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner contains a call for a County Clay meeting, to be held in the Court House in that city on the 29th instant. It is signed with ten columns of names, each column containing about two hundred, so that there are *two thousand* signers to the call. Well done.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—An Armistice has been concluded between Texas and Mexico, under the mediation of England. Negotiations are to be immediately commenced for the establishment of peace.

MORE LIGHTNING.—On Monday afternoon, a Stalk of Corn was struck in Lower Fayetteville, and two loaded guns, which had just been rested against the fence near by, were fired off by the lightning.

POSTSCRIPT.

Now clear the track and give us a fair race!

WHIG CONVENTION AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

It will appear from the proceedings contained in another part of this paper, that Col. D. M. Barringer was selected as the Candidate for the Whig party at this Convention. The vote was unexpectedly full, and we learn that great unanimity prevailed in the body. And what is better than all, Gen. Edney, who was present at the place, on being notified of the decision of the Convention, signified his wish to address them: the bell was rung, and the members again assembled informally, and he delivered a most cheering and patriotic speech, giving his hearty acquiescence to the nomination of Col. Barringer, and promising his cordial and unflinching support to his election. His speech was very eloquent, and was received with bursts of applause—at its conclusion, a gentleman stepped forward on the platform and read the following resolution, which was unanimously carried amid thunders of applause:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig party are due to General Balis M. Edney, for the patriotic and magnanimous course pursued by him in relation to the recent action of the Whig Convention at this place, and for the eloquent and manly sentiments delivered on the occasion.

We learn that the Whigs went home in the very best spirits and fully confident of success.

Salisbury Watchman.

[There were 85 Delegates present, representing that number of Captain's Companies. Only 17 Companies were unrepresented.]

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 29th ult., by the Rev'd Robert Burwell, WILLIAM J. LONG, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Randolph county, to Miss MARY WEBB, daughter of Dr. James Webb.

In Robeson county, on the 29th ult., by Malcom C. Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. MUNROE to Miss MARY ANN BAKER, both of Cumberland.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. A. J. Battle, Mr. Z. LATIMER to Miss ELIZABETH SAVAGE, daughter of Mr. T. Savage, Jr.

DIED,

At Hamden, Connecticut, on Thursday the 29th ult., Mrs. SARAH LOUISA EVEREST, wife of the Rev. Charles W. Everest, and daughter of the late Peter J. Mallett of this town, aged 23 years. In very early life, the soul of the deceased was turned towards the Saviour, and the Religion which she then embraced, formed through her brief existence an active principle by which she was guided, in Faith, to that home in Heaven, the inheritance of the Saints, and enabled calmly to give up husband, infant and friends, in the hour of dissolution.

In this vicinity, on Monday last, JANE, infant child of Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., aged 18 months.

Departed this life, in Robeson county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH McLEAN, consort of John McLean, in the 75th year of her age. She was remarkable for firmness of mind, extraordinary good sense, and most ardent affections; all which were continually, though most unostentatiously, exhibited in the bosom of the domestic circle. It was here alone she sought temporal happiness; here too it was her lot greatly to enjoy, and eminently to confer it. But the consolation of her distressed relatives and friends, under a bereavement which nothing earthly can supply, is the confident assurance, derived from a knowledge of her walk and conversation, in health and in sickness, that *her life was hid with Christ in God*, and that when Christ, who was her life, shall appear, then shall she also appear with him in glory.—[*Com.*

Near Cheraw, on the 14th ult., Mr. THOMAS POWE, in the 65th year of his age.

In Salisbury, on the 26th ult., Major JUNIUS SNEED, Clerk of the Superior Court for Rowan County, aged about 55 years.

☞ The Subscriber would be glad to settle as many accounts as possible by the 5th of next month.

He would also be pleased to fill orders for such Law, Medical, or other Books, as he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can supply on very favorable terms by making a personal selection of them in New York. Gentlemen of the Bar, especially, will find it their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity. E. J. HALE.

July 12.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 12.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	6½	a 7½	Molasses,	23	a 28
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut.	5½	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	5½	a 6	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn.	55	a 60	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3¼	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour, new,	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
dry,		10	Wheat,	85	a 95
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1⅛	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—*Cotton*—But little coming to market; some lots in store have been sold at 5¾ to 6.

Flour out of new Wheat is coming in pretty freely for the season. The quality is very handsome, and sells at $4 50 to $5 25.

Wheat 85 to 95. The crop of Wheat in North Carolina is better than it has been for several years. It is believed there will be considerable to ship, and hopes are entertained that there will be such a demand as to pay the farmers a fair price.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 5.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 0; Shingles 1 37 a 4 00; Corn 63 a 68; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine brought 1 95 on Saturday, 1 92 on Monday. Tar is worth about the same as last week, 1½.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is firm and sells readily. 2 rafts mill qualify brought 4 and 4½ on Monday. A raft flooring was sold at 6½, the only transaction in lumber reported.

Bacon.—Few sales making; not much coming in.

Lard.—No sales heard of.

Corn.—Market well supplied with both up-country and Western. Sales at 65 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—July 4.

Bacon 6½ a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At New York, Upland Cotton is in little demand at 5⅞ to 7½, a decline of full ¼ cent a lb. Flour 5 25 to 5 87; Wheat 1 14 to 1 20; Corn 56 to 58; Oats 1 to 28½; Whiskey 22 to 24; Beeswax 29½ to 30; Tallow 25 to 26.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¾; Corn 53 to 60; Flour 5 25 to 5 50.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports, 2,353,722 bales, against 1,655,845 to same dates last year. Thus the receipts are already greater than the highest estimate ever made, and nearly two months of the Cotton year yet to be added.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE good coppered and copper-fastened Barque BRAZIL, having most of her cargo engaged, will positively sail for the above Port. For about 100 bales Cotton on freight, apply to

COOK & CO.

July 11, 1843. 1w

LOST,

IN Fayetteville, last week, a paper on which my name, and those of John Drake and Wiley Alford, were signed, with a view to be filled up as a Note to be offered at Bank. All persons are cautioned against receiving such a paper, and the finder will confer an obligation by returning it to me.

MALCOM PURCELL.

Robeson County, July 10. 1w

Received by Cotton Plant,

38 HHDS. MOLASSES,
14 tierces ditto.

GEO. McNEILL.

July 4, 1843. 62-3w

Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on a credit of 90 days, the following Property, viz: Two Horses, five Mules, two timber Wagons, two road Wagons and their gear, one family Carriage and Harness, a Cart, a number of Ploughs, and various other farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Note with approved security will be required before the property is removed.

D. EVANS, *Commissioner.*

July 8, 1843. 62-tf

The Subscriber

OFFERS his mechanical services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, soliciting their patronage; flattering himself by punctual attention to render himself worthy the same.

JOS. S. DUNN.

July 10, 1843. 62-2w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of GILLESPIE & McDOWELL was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Firm will be paid by John McDowell. G. S. GILLESPIE.

JOHN McDOWELL.

Elizabeth Town, N. C., June 28, 1843. 62-4w

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State? It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

Fever and Ague Patients!

BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

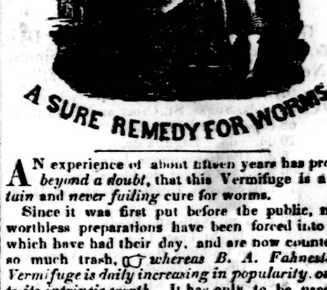
THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Imposters on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.

June 24, 1843. 62-t10



AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of *the genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, as greeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the late Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 7th day of June, 1843, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. T. SMITH, Adm'r.

June 10, 1843. 58-1m

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 5, 1843. 57tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Childains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sc[illegible] and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.,** selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the Country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

Bullions' Series of Grammars,

English, Latin & Greek, on the same plan,

For the use of Common Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Published by ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., New York.

THE object in preparing and publishing this series of Grammars is two-fold: 1st. To condense and arrange in a plain and simple form, as a text-book for the use of schools, all that is important in the latest and best works on those subjects; and 2d, As the general principles of all languages are the same, to arrange the leading parts in all these in the same order—to express the same things in the same language, so that the study of one Grammar may be rendered a more effectual assistance in the study of another, and that the confusion and difficulty unnecessarily occasioned by the study of elementary works differing widely from each other in their language and structure may be avoided. They are the result not only of much study and careful comparison, but of nearly twenty-five years' experience in the school-room, during which the wants of pupils and the character of books best adapted to these wants have been carefully noted. A few recommendations from high sources are given below:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned hold the responsibility of recommendation as an important one—often abused, and very frequently used to oblige a personal friend, or to get rid of an urgent applicant. They farther appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility; and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bullions' English Grammar, as at once the most concise and the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted; as furnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the English language; as containing a full series of exercises in false syntax, with rules for their correction; and finally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupil from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY.
T. ROMEYN BECK.
JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1842.

From the Biblical Repertory.

We know Mr. Bullions only as the author of a Greek and an English Grammar. The latter is decidedly the best with which we are acquainted, and the same perspicacity and strength which it exhibits are exhibited in the Greek one. It contains no new nomenclature, no innovations in language, no startling paradoxes, no short cuts to literature. Though simple, plain and short, it is such a book as none but a scholar could produce. The circulation of a hundred thousand copies would do wonders in correcting our national tendency towards a corrupt dialect and idiom.

Bullions' Greek Grammar.—We have examined the second edition of Dr. Bullions' Greek Grammar, and consider it, upon the whole, the best Grammar of the Greek language with which we are acquainted. Judicious teachers pursuing the plan marked out by the author in his preface, would usually conduct their pupils to a competent knowledge of the language in a less time by several months than by the systems formerly in use. We therefore give it our cordial recommendation.

ELIPHALET NOTT.
R. PROUDFIT.
ALONZO POTTER.

Union College, December 19, 1840.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Ct.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, March 29, 1842.

Rev. Dr. Bullions—Dear Sir: Although I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing to you my thanks for your excellent Greek Grammar. Notwithstanding many personal, urgent and interesting appeals in favor of other grammars—and our literary market seems to abound with that kind of stock—the intrinsic superiority of your manual over every rival, induced me, after I saw your last edition, to adopt it in the Greek department of the Wesleyan University, and the success of my present Freshman class amply justifies the course.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SERIES.

From the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

No one I think can ever examine the series of Grammars published by Dr. Bullions, without a deep conviction of their superior excellence. When the English Grammar, the first in the series, was published in 1834, it was my pleasure, in connection with some honored individuals in the city of Albany, to bear the highest testimony to its worth; that testimony, if I mistake not, received the unanimous approval of all whose judgment can or ought to influence public opinion. I have seen, with great gratification, that the 2d and 3d in the series, the Latin and Greek, have met with the same favorable judgment, which I believe to be entirely deserved, and in which I do most heartily concur.

From the Hon. Alfred Conkling, Judge of the U. States Court in the Northern District of New York, published in the Cayuga Patriot.

Bullions' Series of Grammars.—By the recent publication of "The Principles of Latin Grammar," this *series* of Grammars (English, Latin and Greek) is at length completed. To their preparation, Dr. Bullions has devoted many years of the best portion of his life. In the composition of these books, he has shown an intimate acquaintance with the works of his ablest predecessors; and while upon the one hand, he has not scrupled freely to avail himself of their labors, on the other hand, by studiously avoiding all that is objectionable in them, and by remodelling, improving, and illustrating the rest, he has unquestionably succeeded in constructing the best—decidedly the very best—grammar, in each of the three above named languages, that has yet appeared.

Bullions' Grammars are very highly esteemed in the numerous Seminaries and Schools where they are already in use. They are sold by Booksellers generally throughout the country. Copies may be had for examination on application at the Book Store of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, where they are for sale.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR JULY, 1843.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 40 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 22, 1843.

CAPITALS.

Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 Prizes of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 41 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 29, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,340, 1 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 300 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

June 22, 1843. 60-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Joel Prince *vs.* Timothy W. Spence, Duncan McLean, and John Spence.

IT appearing, by the affidavit of Complainant, that Duncan McLean is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Duncan McLean, that he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

60-6w] *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

William McIntyre *vs.* William Maxwell and others.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for Thomas Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, and Daniel Maxwell (son of John,) personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer those things which shall be objected to them by Complainant, or plead or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

60-6w] *Clerk & Master.*

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60tf

Asheborough Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 3d of July next. Terms same as heretofore, except Classical Tuition, which will be $15 per Session.

J. D. CLANCY, Principal.

June 16, 1843. 60-3wpd

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1843. 56tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

THE Gypsies in Spain, and The Bible in Spain; United Irishmen; Conquest and Self Conquest; Jack Hinton; each at 50 cents.

The Wives of England; The Daughters of England; James's Forest Days; The Home, by Fredericka Bremer; Martin Chuzzlewit, No. 2; each at 12½ cts.

Allison's Europe, 25 cents per No.; Home, or the Iron Rule, by Mrs. Ellis; Tom Burke; Lockhart's Napoleon; each at 25 cents.

D'Aubigne's Reformation, $1 12½; Jarvis's Sandwich Islands, $2 37; Teacher's Assistant, 50 cents.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

FARE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.

A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made it a proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.

☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.

R. & G. Rail Road Office, May 26, 1843. 57-6t

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

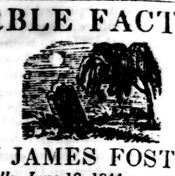
January 31, 1843. 39tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 51-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1844. 59tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

A few bushels Red Clover Seed for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57tf

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to

C. B. MALLETT.

May 23, 1843. 55tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of the Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Willows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do all work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office